



**We the Young People of Europe**  
***Mirroring the Work of the European Parliament***  
**Lecce, 26 June - 2 July**

PROXY Committee

**RECOMMENDATION**  
**Of 01 July 2016**

On the response to the refugee and migration crisis in Europe.

We, the Young People of Europe,

wish to give our contribution to the future of the European Union,  
gathered in Parliament here in Lecce,

Having regards to

- The United Nations Convention on Refugees
- The European Convention of Human Rights

Whereas

- Migration/refugee crisis is a major global threat to international stability and global order,
- The crisis creates new challenges for the protection of human rights both in the European Union and externally,
- It changes the social structure of the European Union member states, establishing the need to integrate incoming groups into society,

## HEREBY RECOMMEND

1. The protection of human rights should be a priority in addressing the inflow of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees. As such, the European Parliament proposes that:
  - 1.1. the Member States implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Refugees in regards to asylum seekers and refugees, and of the European Convention on Human Rights in regards to all migrants.
  - 1.2. relating to the EU-Turkey agreement, that the European Union take all possible precautions to monitor the implementation of all provisions reached there (provision of basic needs, medical care, refugee camps, biometrics controls in camps to security provision and expedite the process). Attention should especially be paid to the protection of human rights of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants, as well as of the local population, including members of political opposition and national and ethnic minorities. As such, an independent body of experts should be formed which, in cooperation with local and global NGOs, should closely monitor the situation in Turkey.
2. Recognise that, due to security reasons, refugees allocated should be able to express a preference before being allocated to individual member states according to the quota system (paying special attention to family ties) and should remain there at least for the initial period of 3 years - which will be checked by a signature in a local community centre within the country once in 2 weeks - unless they are granted the status of citizenship of the country they are allocated in or their preferred destination approves their migration.
  - 2.1. After the minimum period of three years, the refugees could either stay in the country they are allocated, either apply to another member state, which has the option to accept or, finally repatriate to their country of origin.
  - 2.2. Suggest that the quota system be based on a minimum proportionality principle and that countries willing to accept, on a voluntarily basis, more refugees, they would receive back financial incentives both at the public and private sector.
3. Recognising that the inflow of immigrants is largely caused by conflicts in different areas of the world, the European Parliament proposes that financial and logistical support be provided to the - external, independent and impartial - humanitarian organisations directly addressing the dangers facing civilian populations in the conflict regions such as education of these working with migrants in technology of biometrics and security procedures.

4. The individual Members-States, with EU funds, will guarantee the educational and social integration of these people, keeping in mind the importance of their original identities.
5. The educational integration should include the following levels: compulsory level, encompassing compulsory education on the realities of the country of allocation, such as basic language skills, social structure and legal system, as well as voluntary vocational and professional education.

Lecce, 01 July 2016

on Behalf of the Parliament

**Emanuele Murra**

*(person in chief of the project)*